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Inside Labor

Mr. Riesel

Dodd, Keating Red Targets

By VICTOR RIESEL

Communist activists in Western Europe and the U.S. have just received a special directive from the movement's Central Committee in Moscow to launch drives to "purge" out-spoken anti-Communist leaders from government posts everywhere.

Since the Communist Party in nations such as Britain and the U.S. obviously is not sufficiently influential to work successfully on its own, it was ordered to infiltrate major political parties on the precinct level.

In Britain the Communists have been ordered to take full advantage of the Profumo scandal. Link the "peoples' movement" with the Labor Party, the Moscow strategists say in one document.

"The Parliamentary debate over the Profumo scandal," the directive adds, "has solved nothing. Britain needs a purge. The Tories will never do it. The labor movement must carry it out."

In the United States, the directive has no such scandal on which to hook itself, but it orders a "purge" of such adamant anti-Communists as Democratic Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut and Republican Senator Kenneth Keating of New York. The Moscow order mentions these two legislators by name.

A list of others is being prepared at the Communist Party national headquarters, 23 West 26th Street here.

Buried in the 5,000 word communique from the Soviet Central Committee to its U.S. Section is a specific set of tactics. It calls for the infiltration of the Democratic and Republican parties on the precinct level. Immediate action is urged. Party members with a hard core of some 200 disciplined and trained speakers for infiltration, are told not to worry about the order to cooperate with the "capitalist media."

The directive says that the "capitalist nature" of the two main parties should not become a deterrent. Further, the Party's comrades are told "not to be misled over" the issue of infiltration or whether to work inside the main parties.

"To the Left should be known as the 'red front' from below," or the "popular front" tactic of subverting the Party in mass movements and attempting to reach the masses behind. It was successful in the thirties—and the trend

How could this be done by a small political group?

The communication warns that "the more politically mature Left has the responsibility of working with what it calls people's movements. This must be done by the Communists both in political activities on a day-to-day basis and in the elections."

There are "mass movements" inside both political parties, says the directive, which "can create political upheavals. They welcome the aid of those (the Communists — VR) who can help chart a course which will aid in winning their struggle."

Therefore the movements which the Communists have been ordered to infiltrate are the tenants groups in major cities, minorities, peace organizations, political insurgents, and political action clubs of local labor unions.

The directive says work with them in both parties as swiftly as possible.

I report the specific words here so there can be no doubt of the Communist Party's intention:

"The Left must avoid being too late with too little. Hence, it must give attention now to the exact political situation in each state, to candidates, programs, movements and trends. For the primaries come early in a presidential year."

This means that the Party will attempt to work through organizations towards the selection of "independent" candidates; nominate them in the primaries against the regulars of both parties and win them the official nomination.

This means they will send their political shock brigades, well equipped with money and manpower, into carefully chosen districts. Even if only one private Congressman is elected, it will be a major victory for the so-called "mature left."

Then, says the directive, after the 1964 presidential election the Party would be set for the creation of a "firm foundation for new political alignments in our country."

This, in the old days, used to be known as the "red front" from below, or the "popular front" tactic of subverting the Party in mass movements and attempting to reach the masses behind. It was successful in the thirties—and the trend